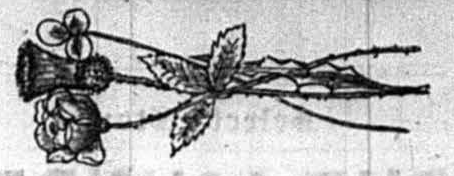




THE COLONIST.



Vol. II. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1887. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 130

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Parnell Moves an Amendment.

CLOTURE CARRIED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

25,000 miles Land Inundated in Hungary.

HALIFAX, June 13.

Parnell moved an amendment in the house of commons to decline to sanction the resolution limiting the freedom of debate. Smith moved for cloture, and it was carried by a vote 284 to 167.

Two hundred children, at Ballindangan, Ireland, have boycotted the national schools.

Twenty-five thousand miles of land in Hungary are at present inundated. Laborers who fled from breaking dykes were driven back by soldiers.

Winnipeg reports say that there is prospects of immense crops in the North West.

The governor of Tesra, a town in the State of Serbia, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the head of each hostile Apache Indian.

Special to the Colonist.

GRAND BANK, this morning.

The schooner *Carrie E.*, Capt. Grandy, on Monday last lost a dory with Geo Rogers, of Grand Beach, and Joe Marshall, of Frenchman's Cove. Turned dory bottom up; Marshall being a good swimmer swam to Roger's rescue. Poor Rogers said to him, "Cling to the dory, Joe, I am going." Signalled to the schooner for a dory to their rescue; as the dory neared them, Rogers sank; Marshall was saved. Rogers was forty-six year's old, and leaves a widow and six children.

RENEWALS, to-day.

The banking schooners *Telephone* and *Ten Brothers* arrived here, to Goodridge & Co., on Saturday. The former have 300 qtls. and the latter 150 qtls. Two Nova Scotia schooners, the "Hazelde" and "Hazelglen," have landed 350 qtls. of fish each (for cure) to Mr. John Kelligrew. Shore fishery very good. Small boats average from two to four qtls. No fish trapped. Caplin has not made its appearance yet.

CAPE BROYLE, to-day.

The schooner *Howard*, of Gloucester, while beating through the narrows yesterday, mist-stayed and struck the land, carrying away her flying jib-boom and bowsprit. She left for St. John's this morning. The schooner *Gladiola*, Capt. Keough, arrived at Caplin Bay on Saturday, with 200 qtls. fish; reports weather rough. A good sign of caplin this morning.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Paints, glue, &c. M. Monroe
Druggists notice see advertisement
Found—a small sum money see advertisement
Sydney coal. J. M. Stirling

AUCTION SALES.

On WEDNESDAY next, 15th inst.

ON THE WHARF OF

G. F. BENNETT & CO.

Property belonging to the
Newfoundland Steam Screw-Tug Company.

- 1 Donkey Boiler, nearly new, fitted with Injector in working order, suitable for steamer or wharf
- 2 Donkey Pumps
- 1 Hydraulic Lift, capable of lifting six tons
- 1 Force Pump, new
- 1 Steam Winch, nearly new, in working order
- 2 Steam Winches, can be repaired with small costs, 2 Paddle Shafts
- 323 Brass Condenser Tubes, 1 in. in diam., 7 feet 2 inches in length
- 65 Boiler Tubes, 3 1/2 in. diam., length, 6 feet
- 50 " " 3 " " " 6 feet 6 in.
- 30 " " 2 1/2 " " " 6 feet 7 in.
- 1 Galvanized Tank, about 45 gallons
- 2 Mooring Checks, 2 Sea Boats Davits
- 1 Punt, 1 Jolly Boat, 1 Life Boat, length 21 feet
- Side Lights, Mast Head Lights, Compasses and Binnacles
- 2 Marine Glasses, 1 Patent Taffrail Log, never used
- 1 Patent Log, second hand, a quantity Tucks, Packing and Rubber Valves
- 3 Steam Whistles; Lubricators; 1 Patent Lubricator, new
- A quantity of Copper Pipes with Flanges, different sizes; a lot of Brass Cocks, etc., etc.
- 1 Brass Cannon, with Carriage; 2 Topmasts, Booms, Derricks, and Sundry Ship Stores
- 1 Patent Windlass
- 270 Fathoms 1 1/2 inch Cable Chain
- 8 Large Anchors, 1 Anchor Crane
- 22 Dead Eyes, 3 Davit Sockets
- 1 Propeller Shaft, 1 Gun-metal Propeller
- 1 Iron Propeller, 1 Diving Apparatus
- Wire Ropes and sundry articles.

—AFTER WHICH—
HULL OF STEAMER "CABOT."

R. PROWSE & SONS,
Auctioneers.

June 10, 4in

AUCTION SALES.

For Sale by Auction!

On Wednesday next, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock

—AT—
Government House

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

1 pair Horses, Carriage, Sleigh, Double and Single Harness, Horse Clothing, Stable Furniture and Utensils.

CHOICE WINES & CIGARS, CHOICE
China and Glassware, Knives, Dish Covers, Books, Portable Turkish Bath, Bedroom Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, Lawn Tennis Set, Badminton Set, Drawing and Dining Room Ornaments, Iron Bedsteads, Blankets and Bedding, Laundry Appliances, Lamps, Groceries and other personal effects, the property of

His Ex. Sir G. William DesVoeux, K.C.M.G.

All duties payable being at the charge of the vendor.

June 10
JOHN S. SIMMS,
Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Paints! - Paints!
[Mixed—in one and two lb. tins.]

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

LaPages Glue and Belting Cement.

GLASS—ALL SIZES.

Cut, Wrought, Patent and Dory

NAILS!

Tin, Block, Sheet and

Galvanized Iron,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Arcade Hardware Store.

M. MONROE.

je 13, 1wfp 339 Water Street, 339.

THE DRUGGISTS

Will close their respective places of business during the Summer months, from

8 p.m. till 10.30 p.m.

June 13, 8fp

FOUND.

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. The owner can have same on proving Property by writing to "B.A." this office. je 13, 11, pd

COAL! COAL!

NOW LANDING AT THE WHARF OF

R. O'Dwyer,

A Prime Cargo of

SYDNEY COAL,

Fresh from the pit. Sent home cheap while discharging.

J. M. STIRLING.

June 13, 2l
Union Bank of Newfoundland

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a dividend of 6 per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st May, and a bonus of 15 shillings, per share, payable at its banking-house in this city on and after Tuesday, 14th inst. Transfer books closed from 11th to 14th of June, both days inclusive. By order of the board,
JAMES GOLDIE,
Manager.

June 11, 3ifp

COAL - COAL.

Landing, ex Florence,

363 Tons North Sydney Coal,

(From the Old Mine.)

Sent home at Lowest Rates.

BARNES & CO.

je 10, 3l, fp, f, m & w

DENTISTRY.

DR. BURNS (DENTIST) HAS RE-

moved one door East to the house lately occupied by R. H. PROWSE, Esq., 229 Water Street. Gas and Ether administered for the painless extraction of teeth. may 9, 1m, fp

New Advertisements.

THE BAZAAR!

(In aid of the Methodist College), will be opened—

On Tuesday next, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, in College Hall,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Contributions to the Flower and Refreshment Tables will be gratefully received TUESDAY morning and every morning during the Bazaar.

LUNCHEON AND TEA—Served Daily.

Doors open at 3 o'clock. Admission—20 cents, first day; and after that—10 cents.

Hall can be entered from Harvey Road or Long's Hill, eastern door.

June 10, fp, eod

A. A. MARCH, Secretary.

Porto Bello House

105, 106 and 107 Water Street.

James Gleeson.

—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF—

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish,

HOUSE AND BOAT BUILDING MATERIAL—Cut, Wrought and Galvanized

Nails—all sizes; Iron and Steel—all sizes

Agricultural Implements—Iron and Wood Ploughs; Best Timothy Hay Seed

Portable Forges, Smiths' Bellows and Anvils; Blasting Materials

Anchor, Grapnels, Chain—all sizes; Tar, Pitch and Resin; Fairbank's Scales

Lines and TWINES—Manilla, Hemp, Coir and Wire Rope—all sizes

TROUT AND SALMON TACKLE—Rods from 1s. 6d. to 40s. each

A Choice lot of CRICKET GEAR—Bats from 1s. 3d. to 35s. each

CROQUET AND LAWN TENNIS.

China, Glass & Earthenware

HANDSOME DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.

OUTPORT ORDERS RECEIVE OUR CAREFUL ATTENTION.

may 26, 8l, fp, eod

JAMES GLEESON.

Schooners, &c., For Sale.

Four Schooners.

Three Cod Traps.

Two Cod Seine Skiffs.

App. to G. KNOWLING.

may 16, m & w, fp

Admr. Estate late P. Hutchins.

Ice. - Ice. - Ice.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMERS AND THE General Public, that Ice will be delivered to Subscribers every morning (Sundays excepted) from 1st JUNE to 1st SEPTEMBER. Customers requiring it in September may have it without extra charge.

DELIVERED.....\$6.00

SENT FOR (Atlantic Hotel).....\$4.00

Bankers, Steamboats, &c., supplied, per ton, at lowest rates.

may 23

J. W. FORAN.

Grand-Opera!

—AND—
THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT!

Star of the Sea Hall

On TUESDAY, 14th JUNE,

Balfe's Charming Operatta,

"The Sleeping Queen."

After which, the most amusing farce,

Ici on Parle Francais.

Doors open at 7.30. Performance to commence at 8.15.

Admission—Numbered Reserved Seats 50 cents; General admission, 20 cents. Tickets to be had at Mr. McConnan's bookstore. je 10, 4ifp

Just Arrived,

—AND FOR SALE BY—

HEARN & CO.

500 lbs Mess Pork

ARMOUR'S BRAND.

June 6, 1w, fp

HOSIERY - AND - GLOVE - DEPARTMENT

J., J. & L. Furlong's.

3, Arcade Buildings.

Ladies' and Children's Cashmere and Silk Hose
Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hose from 4d up
Mens' Cotton Cashmere and Silk Half-Hose
Mens' Merino, Taffeta and Cotton Underclothing,
in different sizes
Mens' and Boys' White Shirts. June 10, fp

St. Michael's Bazaar.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF SAINT Michael's Orphanage, will be held in November next, the exact date of which has not yet been determined. Ladies who have kindly consented to be table-holders, and their assistants, will accept this intimation and make the necessary preparation. ap 26, 3w

COAL! COAL.

NOW LANDING AND ON SALE BY

JOHN WOODS & SON,

440 Tons Bright Round

Glace Bay Coal,

Fresh from the mine. Sent home the cheapest while discharging. June 10, 3l

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



NOTICE.

General Post Office

ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF JUNE
Parcels may be transmitted by Post from Newfoundland to the undermentioned Countries, in Europe, at the rates specified:—

COUNTRIES.	Under 2 lbs	Between 2 lbs & 4 lbs	Between 4 lbs & 11 lbs
Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Heligoland and Switzerland	2/3 1/2	5/	8/5
Belgium	2/	4/8	8/5
Germany (via Hamburg)	1/10 1/2	4/7	8/5
Holland	1/9	4/8 1/2	8/5
Italy (via Germany)	3/1 1/2	5/10	8/5
Luxemburg	2/	4/8	8/5 1/2
Norway	1/7 1/2	4/7	8/4
Sweden	2/	5/5	

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster General.

may 30, 10l, 3iv



NEWFOUNDLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September next, for

Two Suitable Steamers,

Composite built, fitted to contend with ice for the Postal Service, North, South and West of St. John's, and to be employed on any other Public Service that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, direct.

The Boat for the Northern Service must be about 600 tons, gross measurement, 130 feet long, 30 feet beam, draft of water not to exceed 13 feet when loaded; to have accommodation for 60 Cabin and 90 Steerage Passengers. The Service will be Nineteen Forthrightly Trips North, in each year, commencing about the 1st MAY, 1888, and on the same date in subsequent years.

The Boat for the South and West Service must be about 600 tons, gross measurement, 160 feet long, 38 feet beam; draft same as above, to have accommodation for 40 Cabin and 70 Steerage Passengers. The service will be Twenty-six Forthrightly Trips, South and West, in each year, commencing about the 1st MAY, 1888.

Both Steamers to have a Lat Loya (8 gals) for Fifteen Years and to have a top of at least 12 knots.

The Contract to be for a Term of 1888 to be computed from the term of commencement of the service.

Tenders to specify the rate per round trip at which each service will be performed.

TENDERS will also be received for a Boat similar in size, accommodation and speed to the Boat required for the Northern Coastal Service, to run between St. John's and Halifax fortnightly, during the Winter Months, (say 7 round trips), commencing in January 1888.

The Contract for this Service may be combined with that for the Northern Coastal Service and be performed by same Boat.

Tenders to specify the rate per round trip at which the Service will be performed.

Further particulars may be had, on application to this Office.

M. FENELON,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
12th May, 1887. 2iv

NEWFOUNDLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on THURSDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next for suitable

STEAMERS,

plying between a Port in the United Kingdom and a Port in North America, North of Cape Henry, to call at St. John's, Newfoundland, fortnightly, with and for Mails and Passengers. To make Twenty Round Trips per annum between April and the end of January in each year. The Service to begin in April, 1888, and to continue for Five Years.

Passage and Freight Rates, and accommodation for Passengers, to be subject to the approval of the Government.

Tenders to specify the rate for each Trip East and West, at which the Service will be performed.

TENDERS will also be received for the performance of a

Fortnightly Winter Mail Service,

(Say Seven Round Trips),

between St. John's and Halifax, commencing in January, 1888. The Boat for this service must be about 750 Tons measurement, fitted to contend with field ice, speed to be not less than 12 knots. Tenders to specify rate for each fortnightly trip.

Further information may be obtained on application at this office.

M. FENELON,
Colonial Sec'y.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Nfld., 12th May, 1887. 2lv

C. P. Jones

Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER L.—(Continued.)

THE LETTER.

Late that evening Isabel was sitting by Gertrude's side. Gertrude lay on a couch, a white silk down quilt lightly over her; the wax candles burning in the candelabra giving a subdued light to the boudoir that Lord Castlemaine's love and taste had fitted up in white with gleams of gold for his beautiful wife. The light flickered over Gertrude's shining golden hair and pale lovely face. The evening breeze swayed the lace draperies at the long windows, and stole in, loaded with the breath of flowers.

"Gertrude," said Isabel, "tell me what happened to-day that you came flying from the woods in such disorder?"

"It was Colonel Lennox," said Gertrude, with a quick sob. "Oh, Isabel, I must tell some one, and I have no friend, I dare tell no one but you. Oh, he is a wicked man, after all—I was wrong. Isabel, he caught me in his arms; he kissed me; he said he loved me."

"No doubt he does. It is quite clear to me."

"But, Isabel, he has no right. How dare he?"

"You never blamed Lord Castlemaine for doing as much."

"Isabel, what are you saying? Lord Castlemaine is my husband. I am married. How dare Colonel Lennox act so?"

"Of course, I don't approve; only, Gertrude, I suppose the poor man was half mad with jealous rage and disappointment. I pity him, undoubtedly he does love you. Love goes where it is sent, not always where it should. I can not help feeling that she should not be too hard on a man for adoring her."

"No one should set this adoration upon a married woman," said Gertrude. "It degrades me in my own eyes that he acted in a manner so hostile to my position as wife and woman. You know, Isabel, what the world would say if it knew it. I would be blamed."

"Yes; but the world would be mistaken, as it often is. But you are not to blame, nor is he, very much. Poor man! no doubt he is heart-broken at having given way and offended you. You had better forgive him and send him off to Egypt calm, if sad."

"I shall never see him again," said Gertrude, decidedly.

"Do you know I half think he would have been the most suitable husband for a woman of your temperament?" said Isabel.

"That is not to be talked about now," said Gertrude. "I am not happy. Sometimes I think I am a great deal more unhappy than I ought to be, all things considered. I have been wrong where I thought I was right. Rudolph has been right where I thought him wrong; and yet, do you know sometimes I feel as if my heart was weaned from Rudolph? I feel an aversion for him."

"Aversion or not, right or not, you will be tenfold an angel to him when he comes home, and whatever you do will be good in his eyes," said Isabel bitterly.

"That will not be for my sake. Oh, Isabel, I can't bear that he should be well, just as he used to be—kind and tender, and all that, and not for me—me just alone."

"I believe you are of a jealous nature, though you mother says not."

"I am not jealous, only I want to be considered for myself."

"Why did you not send for Doctor Randal sooner, when you have felt poorly for so long?"

"I was afraid Rudolph would think I was sick, and pining, and miserable just because we were not on good terms."

"I think now nothing remains for you but to settle down, quietly as one of the long lines of Lady Castlemaine's, wife and mother of heirs, in whose existence you merge your own."

"Don't—don't, Isabel. I wish I had never married!"

"Is this on account of Colonel Lennox?"

"No, no."

"Well, you are married; so take my advice, also, to settle up this affair; see

Colonel Lennox, as he will, I know, beg you to, and tell him that you forgive him; that he must go away, and you will be friends in memory."

"You are all wrong. I will never see Colonel Lennox again, cried Gertrude."

Isabel went out upon the balcony, and, seating herself on the balustrade with her arm around a pillar, let the night air fan her heated brow. The moon was at its full, hanging low in the sky, and flooding with enchanting light lovely Neath Abbey.

Isabel knit her brows in anxious thought. It seemed as if all her plans had come to nothing. When Lord Castlemaine had returned his anxieties for his wife would be wrought to their utmost tension. All that he had condemned in the past would be forgotten; all petulance in the present would be set to the account of her health. His reawakened devotion would finally restore him all Gertrude's warm affection. All this was in the line of possibilities.

Well, suppose, then, that in the order of nature Gertrude should be dead within six months, then, within two years Isabel might be Lady Castlemaine! Or, if she could now precipitate matters, if she could draw Gertrude on by any specious pretenses to see Colonel Lennox, if she could arrange the time of meeting, assure herself that Colonel Lennox would renew his passionate protestations, and meanwhile send Lord Castlemaine to witness the interview, then one thing would be certain—her rival, Gertrude, would be cast from her throne; if divorce could not come, separation would, and Isabel would at least taste the sweets of vengeance.

The second day after this Isabel was going alone to meet Colonel Lennox. He had earnestly entreated her to see him.

Gertrude was yet in her room and yet highly incensed against Colonel Lennox.

Suddenly a weird old gypsy crossed Isabel's path.

"Lady—lovely lady—lady of the manor, let me read your hand."

Isabel had always had a half belief in these propheticesses.

The woman took her pretty hand.

"Lovely lady, you have had a dream that will come true."

The previous night Isabel had dreamed that she stood at the altar with Lord Castlemaine. She forgot my other dream. Her eye lit.

"But it will come true, because you will be strong, and carry out your purposes, and stop at nothing."

Isabel gave the gypsy a crown piece and hurried on.

"I am never to see Lady Castlemaine again?" asked Colonel Lennox.

"She is ill and angry. Perhaps I can persuade her."

"Your counsel did not prosper," said the colonel, bitterly.

"And yet I think she cares much for you."

"To care much is only cold comfort."

"And she is angry at Lord Castlemaine."

"All such feelings die. He is her husband."

"Well, courage, colonel. I will do my best for you."

"I will see her. I must!" cried the colonel, passionately. "I will, if I go to the Abbey boldly ask for her, or write to her there."

Isabel did not reply. Possibly this taking his fate in his hands would work in the end all her will, and accomplish her dream.

Meanwhile, Lord Castlemaine, anxious over his hasty absence from home hurried his business in London. He went home a day or two sooner than he thought, and with an arrow in his soul.

Passing along Pall Mall, he heard from two officers before him these fatal words:

"Where do you suppose Colonel Lennox is now?"

"No telling. Chasing after some woman, I'll wager."

"He is at Redmoss."

"Really?"

"Buxton saw him there last week. Boxton was passing thro' on the train, and there, on the platform, stood Colonel Lennox. He had not just come nor was he just going. In undress, and seemed at home there. Up to some mischief, ten to one—a brave officer, and a very bad man."

(to be continued.)

M. & J. TOBIN,
Fishery - Requirements.

FOR SALE.

15 and 18-thread St. Peter Lines
Long and Short Sed Lines
Long Shore and Bank Lines
Herring, Gensing and Salmon Twines
Bultow, Mid-Qr., Large & Jigger Hooks
A large assortment of Trout Rods, Hooks,
Flies, Cast Lines, Floats, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Improved Hand Churns,
[Nos. 1, 2 and 3.]

AND BEST TIMOTHY HAY SEED.

Selling cheap for cash.
170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach.)
june7

M. & J. TOBIN.

129 Water Street, 129.

Bargains!

—We are now offering—

The following Job Lots:

Light Dress Goods at 6d per yard, worth 1s.
Light Dress Goods at 8d per yd, worth 1/2 to 1/6
Children's Summer Costumes, from 4/6 to 8/
Children's Summer Jackets from 6/, wor. 8/ to 15/
Men's Paper Collars, 4s per 100, worth 6s 6d

june8

R. HARVEY.

SALESMAN WANTED

A Draper's Assistant

Good References Required.
Address "A.B.C." COLONIST office. je6

Jubilee Soap.

COLGATE'S SOAP—8-oz. bars, 100 in
each box.

Colgate's Soap, 16-oz. bars—60 bars in each box
Jones & Co.'s No 1 Soap, 16-oz bars, 36 in each box
Family Laundry Soap, 16-oz bars, 30 in each box
Superior No 1 Soap, 16-oz bars, 18 each box
Superior No 1 Soap, 16-oz bars, 36 each box
Ivory Soap, 8-oz bars, 100 each box
Scotch Soap, 1-cwt boxes
Honey Scented Soap, 4lb boxes, 4-oz tablets
Glycerine Scented Soap, 4-lb bxs, 4-oz tabs
Brown Windsor Scented Soap, 4-lb bxs, 4-oz tabs
Assorted Fancy Scented Soap, 4-lb bxs, 4-oz tabs
Assorted Fancy Scented Soap, 4-lb bxs, 2-oz tabs
F. S. Cleaver's Scented Soap, 3 tablets in each box

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,
may25 290 Water-st., 43 & 45 Kings Road.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE SUMMER No. OF THE ILLUSTRATED
London News—with complete Story,
by Walter Besant, entitled "To Call Her Mine,"
and two colored supplements.

"Oceana," by J. A. Froude (cheap ed) only 55 cts
Out of the Hurly-Burly—by Max Adeler
The Fair God—by Lew Wallace, in paper & cloth
covers; Ben-Hur—by ditto
Three People—by "Pansy"
Echoing and Re-echoing—by "Pansy"
Four Girls at Chautauqua—by "Pansy"
"He," by the author of "It," "Bess," &c. &c
Juno and other Stories—in one volume
The Queen's Birthday Book
The Siege of Bodiko—a prophecy of Ireland's future—by Edward Lester
A Mortal Antipathy—by O. W. Holmes

je2

J. F. CHISHOLM.

TEA! - TEA!

Just received per steamer Caspian from London,
SHIPMENT TEAS,

(specially selected),

Selling Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN J. O'REILLY,

may23 290 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's road.

Nfld. Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after June 1st, Trains will leave
St. John's at 10 a.m. for Harbor Grace
and intermediate stations.
Leave Harbor Grace at 12.30 p.m., for
St. John's and intermediate stations.

For further information and time-tables, apply
to Agents at Stations on the line.

or to THOMAS NOBLE,
may23,1m Gen. Agent, St. John's.

JUST RECEIVED.

{ per steamer Austrian from }
{ Liverpool & Glasgow }

Part Spring Goods

—CONSISTING OF—

CHINA TEA SETS,
China Cups and Saucers, Plates, &c., &c.
Mustache Cups and Saucers,
Colored Dinner Sets,
White Granite Plates, Soup Plates,
Wash Basins, Glassware, &c.

Also, in stock, from former imports,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
TO SELECT FROM.

J. B. & G. AYRE,
202, Water Street.

Apr18,2m

The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited,

Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand, a variety of

Patterns for Grave and Garden Railings and for Crestings of Houses, &c.

AND WOULD INVITE INSPECTION OF SAME.

All Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

june6

JAMES ANGEL, Manager.

FENCING SLABS.

Will be Sold Very Cheap to clear out Yard. Apply at

Furniture Factory - - C. H. & C. E. Archibald,

june4

On Sale by Subscribers.

360, WATER STREET.

SEED OATS and HAY SEED.

T. & J. GRACE.

may5

AT N. OHMAN'S,

(Atlantic Hotel Building, Water Street.)

TABLE SPOONS & FORKS, DESERT SPOONS
and Forks, Teaspoons of the finest White
Metal—at reduced prices.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, En-
gagement & Wedding Rings, Chains, Lock-
ets, Brooches & Ear-rings, Studs and Scarf
Pins, &c., &c.

GET YOUR WATCHES AND JEWELRY RE-
paired and renovated at N. Ohman's, Atlan-
tic Hotel Building. may6,eod

New Teas. - New Teas.

Just Received, by the Subscriber,

At his Stores, 178 & 180 Water-St.

—LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF—

This Season's Teas.

Purchased from the best Houses in London, and offered at prices from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 4d., wholesale.
Special attention has been paid to the selection of these Teas, in order to secure the best value
for his customers.

—AND, IN STOCK—

Barry's Coffee and Chicory, French Ditto.

Taylor's Soluble Cocoa, Homopathic Cocoa, Chris. James & Co's Egg and Baking Powders
Brilliant Nickel-silver Blacklead, Royal Palace Blue, &c.; also, Lemon Syrup, Pineapple Syrup
Limejuice Cordial, Raspberry Wine ditto, Colman's Starch and Mustard, Corn Beef—1 & 2-lb tins
Two tierces Hams—star round, equal to Belfast
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 29.

The house met at half past 4 o'clock.

On motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, the house went into committee of the whole upon the culling of fish bill: hon. T. Talbot in the chair.

After considerable deliberation, the committee rose and reported the bill as amendment to be read a third time to-morrow.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved the second reading of the employers liability bill, having briefly explained its nature and object.

The bill was then read a second time: to be committed to-morrow.

SECOND READING OF BALLOT BILL.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, in moving the second reading of this bill, said it formed one of a series of measures, all having reference to the same subject and treating of different parts of one principal object, the regulation of proceedings connected with the election of members to the house of assembly. Voting by ballot for members of the popular branch of the legislature now generally prevails in all countries where representative institutions exist. Fifteen or sixteen years ago, after a long series of discussions, the advocates of this system amongst whom were many prominent statesmen, succeeded in securing its adoption in Great Britain. Since its enactment there, he believed its working has been as satisfactory as its advocates claimed it would be, and has not produced the ill consequences apprehended by those who had long resisted its adoption. This principle is now in operation in nearly all the British colonies possessing a representative system of government. In the Dominion of Canada it has been in force for years, and the effect of its operation there has been of a satisfactory character. As the measure has been fully discussed by that branch, which will be directly affected by the enactment of the proposed law, as well as also by the community generally, and in the public press for some weeks past, it required no lengthened explanation at his hands. The principle of the bill is admitted in one form or another by most persons interested in legislation at the present time. If there be any objection to it, on the part of hon. members of this house, they will have a more fitting opportunity to explain their views in committee of the whole. He begged to move that it be now read a second time.

Hon. T. TALBOT considered that this bill would effect no improvement whatever upon the existing law. He believed it will tend, in no manner, to alter the composition of the elective branch of the legislature. If its object be to secure a change in the constitution of that body, and he presumed that was its object, he must confess it seemed extraordinary to him that the members of the other branch should pass a bill to re-construct it, thereby inferentially condemning the system under which it has been formed. It virtually says they are conscious that, at present, they do not represent the people of the country, and they propose a mode by which members will, in future, be elected who will really represent the popular will; members who will be their representatives in reality, which they themselves are not. This is the true interpretation of this action of the lower chamber. The members now holding seats there declare thereby that they have been returned to the assembly under a wrong and false mode of election, and they promise to substitute another mode which will truly reflect the wishes of the people. It suggests strange reflections, this course of the assembly, at the same time it must be admitted that it was the proper source for such a measure to emanate from, and we have no right to interfere with their

ACT OF SELF-CONDEMNATION.

But he must confess, despite their profession to the contrary, as evinced by this measure, that the present house do, as well as did the past houses of assembly, fairly represent the people, and he thought also that a more truly representative house will not be elected under the operation of this measure. If the same men went again to the country they would be again returned by the same support and influences as before. If the lower house choose to condemn themselves we should not try to prevent them, as they have a right to pass any measure they like to regulate the constitution and proceedings of their own body. We should not, however, base our legislation upon other countries, if our own circumstances and surroundings do not necessitate a change. Our own peculiar needs should always be our guide. He knew it has been asserted that the object of this bill is not to re-construct or improve the house of assembly, but to destroy those influences which, it is alleged, are unduly and injuriously exercised in election contests. Now let us inquire what are those influences thus aimed at by the advocates of the bill. The answer given is, the clerical and mercantile influence, the influence of the capitalist, the employer of labor. Now, do hon. gentlemen believe the operation of this bill will destroy those influences? He believed that they will be as potent and as effective hereafter as they have been in the past, and that upon that ground the reasons for the introduction of the bill are without foundation. But supposing for argument that it will have the effect of killing out those influences, what then would be the result? We are told that the people would be enabled to vote according

TO THEIR CONSCIENCE.

What sort of a conscience has the multitude who compose the body of the electorate; and how is that conscience formed? Must the intelligence of the community be ignored and repudiated, to give full scope to this so-called conscience of the masses? What sort of influence would then direct this crude sentiment called the popular conscience, which, unguided by intelligence and wisdom, would sway and surge like the ocean, without prudence and without bounds? The multitude should then have to seek some other kind of leadership, and those leaders, taken from the crowd, would exercise over them the influence of ignorance, in place of the influence of wealth and intellect by which they had heretofore been guided. What kind of an assembly would that be, elected under such conditions as would subvert the best influences and place power in the hands of the worst? Instead of the counsels of education and enlightenment directing the people, we should find them led by Tom, Dick and Harry, to rule the country according to their notions; and we can fancy what an admirable legislature would result from the operation of such elements as an ignorant multitude, led and influenced by designing knaves from amongst themselves. The question suggests itself: Will this pretended object of the bill be carried out? Most assuredly it will not. The old influence will continue to guide the people in the selection of the representatives most suitable to act and speak for the country. The

will still be exercised, so also will the commercial interest, if they think it worth their while, though doubtless, in many cases, they will not interfere. Let this bill become law, and should an election contest take place in which these influences desire to interfere, they would still carry the men of their choice, no matter how much the multitude would sway and surge against each other. The ministers of religion would, if they thought it necessary, say to their friends, such a one is, unquestionably the best man to represent you; and when their will was made known there would be little doubt of the result. Men anxious to vote honestly, will consult their clergymen or others as to how they should vote. They would be told by all means to vote for Mr. A., or Mr. B., as the case may be, as he is the better man for a representative. The answer of the voter would prob-

bly be, I am very glad you told me as I was in doubt, and did not know myself whom I ought to vote for. Such would be a legitimate influence properly used, and he must say he never knew of any undue influence such as bribery and intimidation to have been used in election contests in this country as it has in others. We should be guided not by what happens in other countries, but by occurrences connected with election proceedings in our own, and we may safely leave the public conscience to be guided by the intelligent influences that have always directed it, and not subject to the influence of untutored

SWOBS OF THE STREET.

We have had altogether too much talk about this bill, the danger that would attend its loss, and the wrong the people would be subjected to if not allowed to vote according to their conscience. This measure forsooth was going to smash up the clerical and mercantile influence and do away with all enlightenment and instruction of the people. The people, we were told, would be ruined if this saving bill were not passed. Letters from outposts breathed a spirit of terror lest the enactment should be endangered of a bill that was going to cure the ills of the body politic. In fact, we are almost threatened with revolution should this puissant and powerful measure, which, in reality, is not worth the paper it is written on for all the effect it will have, were cast aside. Under it the man who heretofore would go boldly to the poll booth and record his vote openly in a straightforward, manly way will be converted into a shrinking, cowardly, crawling, creature, who sneaks into the poll booth, put his name upon the ballot paper and creep out again, afraid of his own shadow. Is that an improvement upon the present state of things. The man who comes honestly and boldly forward and records his vote in an open, manly manner, without fear of any one, would be acting far more honorably and deserving of far greater respect than the miserable sneak who records his vote secretly and in fear. Under this system as voter may take a bribe from a number of candidates and vote for neither of them, a deception which the present system of open voting would obviate. If the person so voting think his act is not known he is much mistaken, because candidates will have active committees who will canvass every vote and know how it will be recorded, unless the voter practices deception, and if the ballot encourages deceit it is certainly no improvement and not deserving of the support of right minded men. Furthermore, some of his friends and acquaintances will know whom he votes for, and if he vote contrary to his promise he will be sure to boast of having performed a perfidious trick, so that in any event secrecy is impossible. Viewing it in every light he saw no reason whatever to approve of this measure. It is worse than useless in this country, whatever may be the advantages of the ballot system elsewhere where substantial local reasons may be found to justify its adoption. It affords an opening for injury to the public conscience, because if a man were dishonest a scope is permitted to operate widely on the credulity of those who might seek to purchase his vote, while under the present system he could only deceive one candidate. In every way it is to be deprecated when compared with the mode of election at present in force.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY considered there was a certain amount of gratitude by the house to the hon. the sheriff for the amusing views he has treated them to regarding the value and effect of this measure, and for the energetic manner he has so stoutly contested the advantages of a principle which has been adopted in the

MOST ENLIGHTENED COUNTRIES,

especially in the United Kingdom. One could hardly fancy, on hearing the hon. gentleman this evening, that he was the same person who had, in days of yore, expressed entirely different views, and accorded entirely different treatment to questions affecting what 99 out of every 100 persons consider to be the rights of the people, of which the hon. gentlemen was, some years ago, one of the foremost advocates and champions in the popular branch of the legislature. He (C. S.) had no desire to refer to personal matters, nor to draw attention to the changes that take place in the views of men in public life. The hon. gentleman has eminent precedent for that course, inasmuch as some of the wisest statesmen in all ages have, at one period of their political career, taken diametrically opposite views of social and political questions from those by which they had been previously influenced. A notable instance is to be found in that illustrious statesman, Mr. Gladstone, who hesitated not to change his views when he saw good reason to do so by altered circumstances of the times. No man to-day commands the respect of English speaking people throughout the world to a greater degree than that eminent man notwithstanding that his opinions now upon public questions are in direct opposition to those which he held when he embarked upon his political career over half a century ago. In view of this fact he (C. S.) was not at all surprised, while conceding to him an extra amount of intellectual ability, to note the hon. sheriff's change of base and altered opinion regarding the mode of election of members to the assembly. He (C. S.) must, however, take exception to the style in which the hon. member has treated the question, and condemn the light and disparaging manner in which he has referred to

THE ELECTORATE

of this country. To apply to the people, who form that electorate, such terms as an "ignorant multitude," a "crowd" and so forth, was using expressions wholly uncalled for and undeserved by the people of the country. They are not corner boys, nor rowdies, nor persons of ill repute, to whom such epithets might apply; and he was completely surprised that the sheriff should have so far forgotten what is due to the people to refer to them in the language used by him this evening. He was also not a little astonished at the hon. Sheriff's advocacy of the exercise of enlightened influence upon the electorate, in preference to influences which he contended, would possibly sway the public mind under the operation of the ballot system. He (C. S.) was as conservative of legitimate influence in elections, as well as in other matters, as in the hon. the Sheriff but he could clearly conceive cases of election contests when persons inspired by the purest and best intentions cannot exercise the right of franchise, in a conscientious manner without entailing upon themselves injurious consequences in many ways. He should not compare the state of this country, at the present time, with that which he had seen in the land of his birth, in his younger days; when men cast their votes according to their conscience and belief in the right, almost as firm as in their religious belief, they were driven out on the roadside to

STARVATION AND MISERY,

and fleeing from their native land, some of them lost their lives in crossing the Atlantic to seek a home where oppression would no longer pursue them. Because those men voted for the man who proposed to give them freedom of conscience and freedom of thought and in opposition to their landlord, who insisted upon their vote as he did on their rent, they were thus treated. When their leases expired he refused to take five times the value of the interests they held and used the power the law gave him to put them out of their homes. Conscious of such circumstances, he (C. S.) could not permit the proposal to give freedom of vote to the people of this country to be sneered at and disparaged as they had heard it this evening. While no such occurrences are ever likely to happen here, nevertheless the principle involved is the same, and the ballot forms an important question in all civilized communities to-day. He believed that no country wherein that system has been in force would willingly go

back to the old mode of what the hon. the sheriff terms open, manly voting. It was that system that many a time and oft cost many an honest man and his family his means of living, and the roof-tree over their heads. Surely there can be nothing wrong in a man who has a constitutional right to vote, to give that vote in such a way as not to cause offence to his neighbor, to injure his own interests. To enable voters to act thus is what this bill proposes, and the doing so would not entitle them to the designation of an ignorant crowd. Hon. members of this house form part of the electorate as well as others, and where does the hon. sheriff draw the line? Are we to set ourselves up as

SIMON PURES

while those occupying humbler stations in the community are to be supposed capable of the most unprincipled and dishonest acts. Such an inference would be wholly unwarranted. To talk of destroying the conscience of the people by giving the electors the right of casting their votes as they please under a law passed for their protection against unfair or injurious influences is simply absurd. If no undue pressure be brought against them, voters, even under this law, need make no secret of how they vote, but if their desire be that their vote shall not be known, then it will shield them in the exercise of their constitutional right and duty. This was a legitimate and proper interference upon the part of the law for the protection of the people in discharging a duty the law imposes upon them. The reference made by the hon. the Sheriff to the other branch of the legislature is anything but complimentary. The present members of this branch, by passing a ballot bill, do not imply that they would not be properly elected by the existing system, but it is evidence of their belief that that system is susceptible of improvement. Their opinion, endorsed by public sentiment generally, is, that the principle embodied in this bill is an improvement upon the old mode. And such being the case, it becomes hon. members of this body, who are independent of the popular vote, who receive their appointment directly from her Majesty the Queen, and who are presumed to act independently of the electors, to give utterance to opinions such as have been put forward this evening, which are

NOT CALCULATED TO IMPRESS

the public favorably regarding this chamber of the legislature. If we set ourselves up as something superior to those who have the right of voting measures regulating the constitution of their own body, and by any expression or act of ours, slight or deprecate their procedure, the effect upon the unity of feeling and harmony of action that should always exist between the two branches may be very injurious. The electors of Great Britain and the principal British provinces have adopted the ballot system and that fact affords a strong argument in favor of this colony following in the same direction, though of course we are not bound to do so if our circumstances did not justify us in taking similar action. Whether the operation of this measure will considerably alter the influences already existing and exercised in elections that is to say, clerical and commercial influence, he was not prepared to say. That was beside the question we are now dealing with, which is the propriety of giving every voter the right of exercising the franchise according to his choice without exposing him to the inconvenience and perhaps injury that might result from recording his vote in the old manner. He thought hon. members would admit that in some cases inconvenience and hardship have arisen from the exercise of the franchise under the present system of election, and it is to obviate its occurrence as far as possible, in the future, that the legislature is called on to pass a bill which the representatives of the people think will enable the constituencies to vote freely, without fear, favor or affection, according to the promptings of their conscience. Therefore, it would not become this chamber to throw any obstacle in the way of its enactment. He begged to move that it be now read a second time.

Hon. JOHN SYME was pleased at hearing the observations of hon. gentlemen upon the question, especially those of the hon. the sheriff, some of whose remarks he would endorse, while others he considered overdrawn. There was no doubt up in his (Mr. S.) mind that the object aimed at in the bill before the house, is that explained by its introduction in another place, the prevention of the exercise of

UNDUE INFLUENCE

in elections by the mercantile community. Now, they all knew, and it is a fact that he might begin to say, that the mercantile community have used their influence in election contests at a vast cost but he hesitated to say that it was a great influence has, from time to time, been used by clerical men of every denomination in this island, than by all the merchants put together; whether for good or evil he (Mr. S.) was not prepared to say, but he believed for good. But, above and beyond these influences, governments of the day have exerted far more influences than all others combined, and they, or their employees, and agents, have driven the people before them, like sheep, to the polls on many occasions. Those who represented these governments, road boards officials and others, who had the dispensing of government money for the employment of the people on various works, have used their positions and the power it gave them, to oblige people depending upon their patronage, to vote for the nominees of the powers of the day; and with more effect than all the merchants of the colony could produce. Now, he thought, if this measure will have the effect of preventing the exercise of such an undue influence as that, no man would

HAIL ITS ENACTMENT

with more pleasure than he (Mr. S.) He would assert that not a merchant nor a clergyman in the colony would, knowingly, attempt to influence a man to do a wrong to his conscience, but he believed that many men have been forced to the polls to vote against their convictions through stress of necessity, by parties representing governments of the day; fearing that did they act independently they would deprive themselves of work and their families of bread. This evil has existed in every district of the island, and he should prefer, with the hon. the Sheriff, to see a man allowed to vote in a straightforward way, than be obliged to strangle his conscience by being compelled to vote against his convictions, or to hold back from voting at all, lest the honest exercise and franchise should subject him to injury. The voters of the colony will be canvassed before the election takes place, and it will be known, long before hand, how they propose to record their votes, as such matters always form a common subject for conversation amongst the people themselves. If this bill will prevent the use of intimidation in the outposts, especially by persons serving under, and in the interests of government, he should be glad to support it.

The bill was then read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

On motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, the corrupt practices bill was then read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

The second reading of controverted election bill was then moved, after having been briefly explained by the hon. Colonial Secretary.

Hon. A. W. HARVEY expressed his approval of the measure, which he considered would be a valuable one, even if the ballot bill were never in existence. He considered the house of assembly have done themselves credit in taking the trial of controverted elections out of their own hands, and placing it in the hands of the judges of the Supreme Court. In times past the mode hitherto in existence, has not always tended to exhibit examples of justice and right, and indeed, it is almost outside the capacity of human nature to expect

impairment when the interests of persons who were called upon to decide were so much involved in the issue. He had much pleasure in supporting the bill.

The bill was then read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

The education bill was then re-committed, and after some deliberation the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, the revenue bill was read a first time; to be read a second time to-morrow.

The supply bill, and the marine court of enquiry bill, were also on motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, read a first time; to be read a second time to-morrow.

The house then adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, May 2.

The house met at 4½ o'clock.

On motion of the hon. Colonial Secretary, the culling of fish bill, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole upon the education bill, and after some deliberation the committee rose and reported the bill; to be read a third time to-morrow.

A select committee, consisting of honorables the Colonial Secretary, Harvey, Cleary, Monroe, and Syme, was appointed to deal with the ship-building bill.

On motion of the hon. Colonial Secretary, the house then went into committee of the whole upon the employers liability bill—hon. James Pitts in the chair.

After a short deliberation the committee rose and reported the bill; to be read a third time to-morrow.

The ballot bill, corrupt practices bill and the controverted elections bill, were then severally passed through committee.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the revenue bill.

Hon. A. W. HARVEY asked the hon. Colonial Secretary to explain whether there is any alteration made in the system of giving bonds. He had heard it stated outside that a new regulation was made.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY should ascertain and supply the information before the house goes into committee upon the bill.

This bill, the supply bill, coast fisheries bill and the marine court of enquiry bill were then severally read a second time; to be committed to-morrow.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1887.

THE WILD FLOWERS AND PLANTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

This morning we have been shown a sample of wild grass, which is eighteen inches long, and which is worthy the attention of agriculturalists, owing to its "staying" powers when once grown. It is called in botanical phrase—*apocyni pratensis* and is very similar to timothy, but very much earlier in its growth. It ripens in all the northern states of the neighboring republic, in May, and in Newfoundland in June. It grows well, we are informed, in poor soil, and in boggy or marshy places. The grass is very much relished by cattle, and makes excellent hay; and its extreme earliness and hardiness make it invaluable to the farmer, more especially, as we intimated above, when once it takes root, it will stay, year after year, no matter how frequently it may be cut or eaten.

In the course of a few days we will commence the publication of a series of articles on the wild flowers and plants of Newfoundland, from the pen of a gentleman who has devoted time, study and observation to the subject, and we will be glad to accept any communications on the subject from our readers, who are interested or may become interested in the subject.

The Example of Pennsylvania

WHAT A LEADING NEW YORK PAPER SAYS OF TREE PLANTING.

A recent number of the New York Post, one of the most respectable and influential of the great dailies of that city, says we are not surprised to see that the people of Pennsylvania are beginning to take some very peremptory and very necessary steps with reference to the timber of that venerable State. We have before this called attention to this important matter. So far as the State of New York is concerned, we have nothing to add to what we have already said. But we may emphasize it by citing the example of the sister State. That venerable portion of our union has now to deplore the fact, that for two hundred years, men, or as a critic says somewhat sarcastically, "white men," have been energetically at work at the task of destroying the splendid forests which clothed its plains when William Penn acquired it from the English crown. In those days the English crown had the happy faculty of dealing away with most lavish hand, tracts of territory concerning the value of which the authorities seem to have been most profoundly ignorant. This continent seems to have been most favored in this respect. The name Saybrook recalls a grant to Lords Saye and Sele and Lord Brooke. The name of Pennsylvania tells its own tale. Rupert's Land, in Canada, reminds us of the exceedingly short and easy way in which Charles II. deeded away rights, privi-

leges and monopolies over lands which were then in the *Ultima Thule* of geographical knowledge. But be it as it may, whether this continent has been under the rule of monarchs or the people, the same reckless extravagance has been witnessed in connection with the timber of the country. The trees have been slashed away, and as a Pennsylvania critic says—the lumbermen in his State have so far and so effectually done their work as to dry up all the springs and by consequence diminish all the flow of running water in arable and cultivated areas. Now, as a matter of course, it is a matter for wonder and amazement that no attempt has been made to repair the error. What is now taking place in the Quaker State is only a reflex of what has occurred here in New York. And now the feeble attempt is made to remedy the evil by Arbor Days. The idea is good, but we repeat what we have said before, that the disease needs much more heroic treatment than Arbor days will afford. It is all very well to talk of the planting of a tree being an act of benevolence, and to suggest that "every person" should plant a tree every year. The old story, that which is everybody's business is nobody's business, holds good, and we repeat that the question of tree planting is one that must be made as compulsory and as much a matter of public policy as other sanitary matters, and it properly belongs to this class of legislation.

Arbor Day is an admirable institution to foster and create an interest in the knowledge and preservation of trees; but it must be followed by legal enactments to secure their preservation in our country.

Corpus Christi at the Cathedral.

REVIEW OF THE GRAND PROCESSION THROUGH THE GROUNDS.

On yesterday, the Sunday within the octave of Corpus Christi, the annual procession took place at the Cathedral. Fears of rain were entertained by many, but the weather, during the celebration of the ceremonies, remained fine, though somewhat cold. The number of people on the ground was not so large as usual. At four o'clock the procession, which had formed behind the main altar, filed into the sanctuary, after which Pontifical Vespers began. After vespers the several societies formed into line and moved down the nave of the church in the following order:—

The Total Abstinence Juvenile Society, under the conduct of their Guardians.

Cross-bearer and acolytes, attired in white surplices. One hundred female orphans, of St. Michael's, (wearing brown costumes and white veils.) Children of St. Peter's school, numbering over 100, (White dresses and veils.)

Children of St. Joseph's school, Presentation convent, over 60, in white dresses and veils. Children of Mercy convent, over eighty, dressed in white with crimson sashes.

(Each section was headed by a banner.)

Total Abstinence band, in green and gold uniform. Banner, cross and acolytes.

Sodality of Mary, over 100, attired in white veils and brown cloaks.

The Officers of the various societies, with scarfs and badges, viz:—Star of the Sea, Total Abstinence, Mechanics, Benevolent Irish, Holy Name and Christian Doctrine.

Professor Bennett's Band.

The altar boys—Guard of Honor.

The Clergy.

The little flower strewers, with rustic baskets filled with choicest flowers.

Two thurifers followed by the canopy, under which the Blessed Sacrament was borne by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Power.

Music was discoursed by the bands at intervals during the procession. When the main door of the building was reached, the joy-bells pealed out their resonant notes, the vast crowd both inside and outside the church meanwhile kneeling in lowly adoration at the passing of the Blessed Sacrament. The procession moved to the east side of the Cathedral to the steps of the Presentation Convent, where an impromptu altar had been erected. Here Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was offered by the bishop, the sisters of the convent singing the *Tantum Ergo* from inside.

The crowd remained uncovered during the ceremony. The procession removed and proceeded to a similar altar on the west side of the church where Benediction was again offered, the people kneeling as before. The chorusses of the *Tantum Ergo* were here sung by the clergy—their strong bass voices telling with good effect in the open air.

After the ceremony at the west altar had been finished, the procession moved round to the front of the cathedral and passed in through the nave, to the grand altar. Here Benediction was again offered, the choir rendering the *O Salutaris Hostia* and *Tantum Ergo*. The blessing from His Lordship concluded the ceremonies, and then the vast concourse dispersed. The very best order prevailed from beginning to end, and no crushing was noticeable. The children were, as a whole, dressed with more taste and chaste neatness than on former occasions, and looked well. The various guardians kept the long lines of little ones very straight and orderly all through. The scene was solemn and impressive, and must necessarily be fraught with influences of grace and charity. The long lines of children and adults, of both sexes, in their white robes, representations of innocence and purity; the officers of the societies, with badges

and bannerettes; the music, [the bells, and the general appearance of the vast moving throng, all went to make up a scene at once grand and impressive, and one to be remembered till its recurrence another year.

Football Match at Quidi. Terra Nova versus H. M. S. "Emerald."

On Saturday afternoon, in presence of a good many spectators, the above football match was played on the cricket grounds, Quidi-

vidi, resulted in favor of the Terra Nova by four goals to none, after a well contested game. The *Emerald's* team seemed a little out of practice, had they a few nights practice together, I think it would take any eleven in St. John's to inflict a defeat on them. His Excellency and Lady were present during the game. The game commenced at 3.45, the Terra Nova winning the spin of the coin, choose to play with the wind at their backs. After the kick off it was well taken in hand by the forwards of the Terra Nova, and kept rather close about the *Emerald's* goal. One or two good breaks were made by Lieutenant Bolders and Mr. Olivier, well backed up by Fenton and Gibson. The Terra Novas had some good shots for goal; the wind being a little strong spoiled some well directed shots. However, they were not to be denied, and about thirty minutes after the game commenced, by a well directed shot from the right wing, the colors of the *Emerald* were lowered. After the leather was again kicked off, in about five minutes, the colors were again lowered for the second time. During the remainder of the game the *Emerald's* forwards made some good runs; but not being supported, anything like danger wasn't approached, as the Terra Nova's goal-keeper didn't handle the ball during the first half. Half-time the game stood, Terra Novas, 2 goals; *Emerald's*, 0.

On renewing the game, the Terra Nova's kicked off against the wind. The *Emerald's* eleven and friends were now in hopes of their reversing the defeat. As they made a grand rush on the Terra Novas goal, the ball being kicked through by Gibson, but unluckily for the *Emerald*, the ball was fouled previous to passing under the tape. The runs were well taken by the right and left wing of the Terra Novas, and from a well centred ball the Terra Novas again scored. By doing so against the wind it seemed to make the *Emerald's* men play somewhat loose, as the forwards didn't keep well together, but the game was well and keenly contested throughout. The Terra Novas again scored, and at the call of time victory rested with them 4 to 0 for the *Emerald*. Rumsey at goal played a good game, the half-backs also shone. In the forwards Lieut. Bolders, Mr. Olivier, F. Gibson, and Fenton played a plucky game up till the finish. Mr. Olivier retired at half-time, had he remained he would in all likelihood have scored, but his place was filled by Mr. Bone. The Terra Novas all played their best.—Com.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

STRONG APPEAL FOR STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE NORTHWARD.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—The people of this district are justly indignant and have great reason to complain of the *savage cruelty* with which they were treated this spring. The steamer *Neptune* called at Corouise about ten days ago to land sealers. She brought a welcome mail from St. John's; but did not take one south, which all conversant with our very backward position here and ice, poor people living in suspense, must admit to have been cruel and criminal neglect of the people's most precious rights. Will the government, for God's sake, if not for humanity's, open their eyes and be a little more alive to the crying *wants and rights* of the poor people of this neglected coast. Surely they know the *Neptune* had to call to the principal parts of the French Shore; the knew from clergymen's letters sent, *piteously* calling for a steamer, in spring—the unprecedentedly low and helpless condition of the bulk of the people; they knew the *contemptible* old *Plover* was unable to afford us any help. Why, then, did they not make some arrangement with the owners of the *Neptune* to wait a decent time, at least, and land relief if required, as it undoubtedly was, after a long and hard winter and nothing got, and why, above all, were not the government humane and considerate enough to have the *Neptune* afford us that most precious privilege—the benefit of mail communication south, at so trying a time, when all had reason to fear we would be blocked in with ice, for two months after, and communication by land out of the question? I consider, and not without good reason, that the conduct of the government was thoughtless, careless, inhuman, savage in the extreme. They seem to have no regard for the poor flesh and blood of this coast; but they ought to remember they are servants of the people, by whose toll and toil they are able to fare sumptuously every day, and be clothed in

fine linen. I'd recall to their minds—and think it applicable to them—the parable of Dives and Lazarus. I need hardly say there are many Lazarus' in the country. It seems they don't care much if the French Shore were annihilated by starvation. They may say this and that, but they can have no excuse, as several very pressing letters were written them the past winter representing the poor condition of this coast, and urgently appealing, on behalf of the people, for means of southern communication by a steamer. Who can deny that the French Shore has the strongest claim to be looked to in spring, being so far north and with lots of ice all the time hanging around. Surely it ought not be necessary to be begging, begging piteously and incessantly, government to give us, at least, what we're unquestionably entitled to; and this is what we have to do if we want to get anything. People have been to Conche from as far north as Loose Cove, Hare Bay and several from Englee. Does this look like good times? Will the government treat us at least like the rest of our country, and not as if we were so many blood-thirsty savages or Indian dogs unfit to live. Will they open their eyes to the very serious consequences that must certainly follow their cruel and unfair treatment of their subjects down here, if they don't be advised in time, or will they wait to hear sounded in their ears, that several innocent, precious lives have had to succumb to that dreadful evil, starvation, owing to their refusal to grant them their just rights, or do they want to have heaven's curse called on them whom they directly or indirectly oppressed? Again, ordinarily, the government don't think fit or necessary to send the peoples' boat here till June or July. Is not this, again, unbearable cruelty and injustice on the part of a government towards seven or eight thousand subjects. Mr. Bradshaw, why do you allow your poor constituents—innocent for electing you—to be thus treated? Why do you not stand up and do something for those to whom you owe so much? We ask the country if the French Shore—of any other part—does not deserve a steamer before June or July, or why do the government—sending her to Green Bay—make flesh of one and fish of another? I forgot to say that the *Neptune*, although having lots of provisions on board, and that all our men were returning from the ice empty-handed, did not ask us if we had a mouth on us, and if God Almighty hadn't sent a substitute, in the shape of a trader, I'm afraid the sad consequences would be dreadful.

I have had to pen the above hurriedly—facts unquestionable. Yours sincerely, TRUTH. Crowse, French Shore, May, 1887.

EVICCTIONS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 4.—When the sheriff's force arrived at the house of tenant Liddy and ordered the family to leave, a daughter of Liddy threw an iron hoop at the bailiff, who attempted to enter the door. The hoop missed the bailiff, but struck a police inspector. The girl was arrested. A brother of the girl was also arrested for inciting the crowd to violence against the police. Another daughter, who denounced the treatment the family was receiving, was struck by a policeman, and felled to the ground. This maddened the crowd, and they advanced to attack the officers. Michael Davitt, who was present, pleaded with the people not to use violence, and barely managed to avert a collision. After the Liddy family were evicted the police made an attack upon the house of one McNamara, which was strongly fortified. Crowbars were used. A hole was made in the wall. McNamara's wife and children in the house cried hideously until Davitt shouted words of comfort. McNamara was arrested for pelting the bailiffs with stones. The bailiffs smashed the furniture in the house out of pure malice. The force, after leaving the house, proceeded to one occupied by tenant Hurry, to eject him. When the force reached Hurry's house they were received with showers of boiling water, stones, bottles, and a swarm of bees were let loose on them. Tenants only desisted from pelting the bailiffs when troops threatened to fire. The bailiffs demolished the walls and entered the house. The tenants held a meeting which was addressed by Davitt, who advised them to resist evictions by all means. He defied the government to arrest him.

THE YACHT "THISTLE" AGAIN WINS.

LONDON, June 6.—The despatch saying that the *Neptune* had finished first, and the *Foxhound* second in the Dover yacht race was incorrect. The *Thistle* was the first to cross the finishing line, leading the *Genesta*, which was second, by eleven minutes. The *Irex* was third. The ex-time the three boats finished was: *Thistle*, 5, 24, 52; *Genesta*, 5, 40; *Irex*, 5, 36, 95. Deducting time allowance, the *Thistle* won by five minutes. The *Genesta* beat the *Irex* by half a minute, counting the time allowance. The wind was true throughout; no fluking. The prize was \$40 and a gold medal.

The steamer *Ourlew* left Bay St. George at 5 a.m. to-day bound home.

The funeral of the late John F. Morris, Esq., was largely attended yesterday afternoon.

LATEST FROM TILT COVE

TILT COVE, to-day.

The steamer "Kite" arrived at 8 o'clock, a.m. She reports a heavy jam of ice at St. Anthony, extending across the Straits. Herring plenty; just a sign of cod; people badly off. A fair sign of cod and salmon here. A French vessel at LaScie, with only fifty men, old seines, etc.; no new fit out; no doctor; shows the French are getting sick of this coast.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Three hundred dogs have been destroyed in this city during the past season by the constabulary.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 64; the lowest, 48.

The trout-liar, an institution incident to this season, is once more around in all his sunburnt hoarseness.

Queen Victoria will not accept any jubilee presents from private individuals with whom she is not personally acquainted.

No official report of who is to be Sir G. Des Vœux successor, has yet been received in town, but any amount of rumors are on the way.

The steamer *Caspian* left Halifax at 11 o'clock this morning, bound for St. John's. She may be expected along early on Wednesday afternoon.

Caplin have not yet made their appearance anywhere around the coast of Conception Bay, except at Holyrood. Two or three dead ones were cast up by the sea at Broad Cove, South Shore. The "caplin scul" will be later this year than it has been for a long time.

Letters have been received in town from parties who went away to Canada and the United States this spring, stating that many Newfoundlanders would be glad to get back again if they could. "Cows far off wear long horns," is an old saw, and rosy dreams of "up-along" are not so easily realized as most persons suppose.

MEETING OF THE ARBOR SOCIETY.—The Arbor Society will meet in the Home Industry Hall at 7.30, this evening for the election of officers and transaction of other business. The subscription fee for membership is \$1.00 yearly; payable in advance. Those desirous of joining the society are invited to attend. A large meeting is expected.

LOYAL COLONISTS.—In no part of the British Empire are people more loyal than those of Cape Colony. The jubilee festivals are to be on a grand scale, but the colonists intend to give the Queen practical proof of their devotion. A magnificent robe and train of ostrich feathers, the gift of the ostrich-farmers, is to be ornamented with diamonds, and presented by the diamond-diggers. Her Majesty will doubtless appreciate this unique costume, but whether she will ever wear it is another question.

The steamer *Greentlands*, Captain J. DeLisle, arrived here at 2 p.m. to-day with a general cargo from Montreal and Quebec via Sydney and Cow Bay. She left Montreal at 3 a.m. on Wednesday, the 8th June, calling at Quebec, North Sydney, South Sydney and Cow Bay, and experienced fine weather with light W.S.W. wind; but when off Cape Race encountered thick fog for about two hours, where she passed several ships bound up the Gulf. The *Greentlands* made the run from Montreal to St. John's in 5 days and 11 hours, calling at four ports, taking in and landing cargo, &c. She was 7 hours at Quebec and 16 hours in Sydney and Cow Bay, making the actual time at sea 4 days and 12 hours. Captain DeLisle says that it is the quickest run that ever he made from Montreal, even with the *Polino*.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—At St. Jacques, May 29th, the wife of P. D. Burke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS-STEVENSON—On Sunday morning, June 5th, at the R. C. Cathedral, by the Rev. Archdeacon Forristal, Mr. John Evans (printer), to Miss Agnes Stevenson, both of St. John's.

HOLLIBAN-BAIRD—At the R. C. Cathedral, on June 5th, by the Rev. Archdeacon Forristal, Mr. Martin Holliban, to Miss Annie Baird, both of St. John's.

COLLINS-ROGERS—At Avalon House, by Rev. T. Hodgkinson, William Collins (engineer), to Annie Rogers, both of St. John's.

DEATHS.

BROWN—On the 12th June, after a lingering illness, fortified with the rites of the Holy Church, Mary, wife of Captain Daniel Brown. Her funeral will take place on to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2½ p.m., from her brother-in-law's residence, Captain Nicholl, No 13, Hamilton-street; friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WALSH—This morning, after a short illness, Patrick Walsh, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 77th year of his age, 60 of which he spent in this country, and for the past 20 years was in the employ of Baine, Johnson & Co. Funeral on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock from his late residence No. 111 Gower-street; friends are respectfully invited to attend.—R.I.P.

COWAN—On Sunday, 12th inst., Mary, daughter of William Coughlan. Funeral on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, Duckworth-street. Friends are respectfully requested to attend.